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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1903.
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CIRCULATION DURING DECEMBER.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of December, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	114,520	17	117,080
2	115,380	18	114,900
3	116,680	19	113,950
4	115,550	20	115,870
5	116,550	21 (Sunday)	120,350
6	116,460	22	114,180
7 (Sunday)	121,040	23	114,020
8	115,020	24	114,420
9	115,380	25	115,820
10	115,580	26	114,230
11	116,100	27	115,040
12	114,980	28 (Sunday)	119,510
13	115,010	29	113,790
14 (Sunday)	120,360	30	114,590
15	113,820	31	113,850
16	114,920		

Total for the month.....3,588,468
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....99,246

Net number distributed.....3,489,222
Average daily distribution.....112,555

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 7.73 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of December, 1902.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

KING'S HIGHWAY.

The plans for improvement of King's highway as a boulevard for its entire length show what large results may be accomplished through systematic and judicious effort. Completion of this work would of itself bring credit on the present city administration, as it is a project from which the whole community would derive benefit. General advantages which it presents form sufficient reason for carrying it out.

Possibly the full possibilities of the proposed improvement are not well enough recognized. If so, however, the plans prepared by the special commission should set the matter clear. They unfold the prospect not only of a boulevard to connect the principal parks, cemeteries and places of interest, but, as well, of a riverside drive, perhaps seven miles long, from Calvary and Bellefontaine cemeteries to the Chain of Rocks Park at the extreme northern city limits.

Here is a suggestion for a great public work. King's highway and connecting avenues would form a semicircular boulevard, at 5000 west, from Carondelet Park on the south to Broadway and O'Fallon Park on the north, a distance of ten miles. From this point to the park at the Chain of Rocks would be a riverside drive seven and a half miles long.

Thus St. Louis would have a continuous drive seventeen and one-half miles long joining Carondelet Park, Tower Grove Park, which is near Shaw's Garden, Forest Park, O'Fallon Park, Calvary and Bellefontaine cemeteries and the Chain of Rocks Park. Eventually the avenue along the river would result in riverside improvements, which are much desired.

The plans are practically finished, and the hard work begins—procurance of funds and realization of the project. However, the benefit is so inviting, and is evidently so desirable from both utilitarian and aesthetic standpoints, that it should be fulfilled. When the boulevard is finished it will prove popular and will foster a common demand for more improvements of this kind.

RECORD OF CAUSES.

Pitiful admissions relative to Republican defeat in recent elections have been made in the Wagoner-Butler contest by active members of the local Republican machine. The statements of causes which combined to overthrow that party in St. Louis were so adverse to Republican interests that the machine organ, desiring to protect its followers and save campaign material, refrained from publishing them.

Not the Nesbit law but disruption in Republican ranks brought the Republican tickets down. Contests were not made in disputes over Republican nominations. Why not? Because the Supreme Court had "nailed up" the ballot boxes? No; the Supreme Court did nothing of the kind. Why not, then? Because the Republicans were afraid that conduct of contests would result in exposure of weakness in the State and city machines. This exposure was among the confessions made under oath by Republican ward leaders.

Truth is rising with a vengeance. The Globe has claimed that elections were stolen. Now we have the sworn word of professional politicians that the election statute was not responsible for Republican losses, but that the party's miserable failures at the polls were directly attributable to rebellion and war among workers belonging to the Republican machine. This was well known to the public, though it was not officially confirmed. Confirmation has now been supplied by Republicans themselves.

Chris Schawacker, Louis Becker and Julius Wurzburger, three well-known and representative members of the local Republican machine, declared that a state of war existed in the Republican party and that stock was considerably below par. The faithful, they said, would not work for party success. Consequently, in their opinion, the election went to the Democrats by default.

With these confessions from its friends as a guide the Globe is better qualified to review the causes of Republican defeat and cease its slanders on the State and city governments and laws. And, in order to aid that organ in arriving at the whole truth, The Republic, as it has done before, will offer further evidence to show that the Republicans were entirely blamable for their own sorrows. They attempted suicide and then, with false allegations, tried to make a case of murder against the victors. It was a cunning but unsuccessful and rank conspiracy.

War in Republican lines was an important agent in bringing about Democratic success, but it was not the most important. The real reason was that the voters, including good-government Republicans, voted for Democratic candidates. Of course, the party war was the principal element in parts of the Twelfth District, in connection with concerted action between certain so-called Democratic and Republican workers; but in other parts of the city the good-government vote caused Republican losses.

When the situation is thoroughly canvassed the most rabid Republican must confess that the sort of misgovernment rendered in municipal affairs by the old Republican gang was back of all his party's political troubles. After sifting the subject it is clear that the chief reason for Republican defeat and Democratic success was that the respectable people of St. Louis had become sick of gang rule and voted for reform. That is how the Nesbit law elected Democratic tickets.

UNEXPECTED CONCESSIONS.

Putting the tariff up for the purpose of knocking it down is one explanation forthcoming from Republican sources concerning the ultra-high rates in the Dingley schedule. Mr. Dingley himself is said to have stated that rates were too high and that the purpose of making them high was to allow a margin for subsequent reciprocity negotiations.

Certain Senators took umbrage at the statement that Mr. Dingley had spoken to this effect, construing the same in the light of a charge of moral turpitude against the dead author. Accordingly they defended his "memory."

Senator Dolliver of Iowa replied to the "defense," saying that he shared the Senators' veneration for Governor Dingley, but regretted that the country had received the impression that some infamous accusation had been made against his fair name. To prove that no crime had been committed, Senator Dolliver says that he himself was a member of the Ways and Means Committee which reported the Dingely bill, and that the committee had deliberately put up the duties "for the express purpose of having them traded down." In short, the Senator admits the truth of the fact, but denies the inference.

In strict sense there is no greater "crime" in putting up tariff rates for one purpose than for another, except, of course, a fixing of rates pursuant to a dishonest agreement with monopolies—and no crime of the latter kind has on this occasion been revealed or definitely charged. From one standpoint high tariff per se is criminal; Republicans, however, are not yet ready to accept this truth.

The real crime committed by Governor Dingley, Mr. Dolliver and the committee and every voter for the bill was a crime against reason and sound sense. Putting it up to knock it down was a recognition of the fact that high tariff is not, of itself, a good thing for this country. This much the Republicans admitted, and this is the significant fact that Republicans will not see. Their purpose was to hold a high schedule against countries which sought entrance for products—not because the admission of foreign goods was undesirable, but in order to force foreign nations to admit our products. Unless this was the theory of putting up to knock down, then Mr. Dolliver's and other explanations are meaningless. High tariff with a view to reciprocity was the intention.

The explanation, coming as it does by way of excuse for an ultra-high tariff, puts the Republican Congress in an anomalous position. Why excuse that which they show no disposition to remedy?

But the fact that the explanation, the excuse, is offered is, without reference to inconsistency, gratifying, being a forced acknowledgment of evils. That a high tariff is not good for us as compared with reciprocity—this is something, coming from Republicans in Congress. It is a distinct concession to truth.

Reciprocity itself is one form of free trade. Reciprocity acknowledges that we need the products of other lands and that we require a universal market for our goods. Reciprocity says: "Trade with me and I'll trade with you. I can make more than I can use of certain things, and you have things which I require." It is the principle of free trade, qualified, narrowed and restricted; that is all. Democracy believes in a free and universal market for all countries, a market in which our vast commercial power would at once take the ascendency.

Are Republicans unwittingly preparing the way to accept Democracy's doctrine?

BOODLE MEDICINE.

Commenting upon The Republic's recipe for curing gang-ridden cities, the Washington Post intimates that the time for St. Louis to advise her sister cities will not have arrived until our convicted boodlers have been placed behind felon's bars. But, says the Post, granting that the boodlers will ultimately find their way into the Penitentiary, that fact will not render the recipe altogether reliable.

A determined Grand Jury and prosecuting officer; twelve men sworn to duty to act upon clews and evidence, which will be found ready to hand, and an honest State official to pursue the work—such is the recipe.

This simple medicine will not work, the Post contends, because in a thoroughly gang-ridden city the gang makes sure that its members and their henchmen are not at the mercy of juries or prosecutors. "Tweed showed how to accomplish that. And the gang that rules Philadelphia is charged with jury-fixing in the case of a repeater. In a 'gang-ruled' city no official, not even a Judge or prosecutor, can be elected without the advice and consent of the gang. What would it profit the ring to own the executive and legislative departments of a city if the courts were beyond their reach?"

Passing for a moment the timeliness of St. Louis's advice. The Republic respectfully takes issue upon the matter of the dose's efficacy. Allowing that gangs and bosses are thoroughly intrenched behind all branches of city government, they cannot escape the old truth that murder will out, despite all precautions.

Tweed was fortified by every ingenuity. St. Louis's boodle ring was even better so. They worked within guarded doors. They were a perfect organization, moving with the secrecy of a close corporation, banded together by a horrible oath pledging death as the penalty for divulgence. They controlled supremely and absolutely their own sphere of operations. Yet neither in the Tweed nor St. Louis cases, when investigation had actually started, did the evidence prove to be far beneath the surface. In both cases the clew-threads were patent to the public eye. And the prediction is safe that Philadelphia's evidence, when the time comes, will be readily procurable. There are few Philadelphians who do not know just where to look for it. Municipal vice, like murder, "though it have no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ."

A Grand Jury, now that public opinion clamors for a civic renaissance, may press the button. The machinery is bound to move; slowly, perhaps, at first, but surely. Not even dishonest courts and officers can long resist its power.

With all deference to the Post, the fault is not with the medicine, but with the sick city which refuses to take it. American cities cannot afford to confess inability to throw off corruption; confession is a poor excuse for absence of civic courage. Confession of weakness is more than half the disease.

Respecting the intimation that St. Louis's advice is premature, the better informed citizens entertain no doubt of the boodlers' fate—penal servitude and stripes. The mass of the public, indeed, is confident of the result. The bench and bar of Missouri generally share the confidence. Expression of doubt, such as the Post mentions, are rarely heard in Missouri. Boodlers themselves are without hope.

This city's sincerity has been fully demonstrated. St. Louis has gulped down the dose of reform without flinching. It is well on the way to cure, health and cleanliness. In tendering suggestions to other cities, St. Louis is not a sooty kettle vilifying the pots; nor, to repeat, does it arrogate to itself the pharisaical superiority which its righteous attempts might appear to wear. But it speaks with the well-wishing sincerity and enthusiasm of a sick man, now convalescent, who in the joy of returning health recommends a tried cure to fellow-sufferers.

The dose is harmless. Assuredly a forceful jury and decent prosecutor can hurt no city. The Post will grant that they may do good. The Republic so contends.

President Roosevelt has acted harshly and with a suggestion of the autocratic spirit in abolishing the Post Office at Indianola, Miss., rather than accept the resignation of a woman Postmaster to whom the citizens of that town objected, but who had not been threatened or intimidated in any manner. The smallest American village has rights which even the most strenuous American President must respect, and Indianola's right to a Post Office has now been sacrificed in a politician's play for personal profit as a candidate for the presidential nomination.

If pistol duels on street cars and in public places are to become the order, everybody will have to be addressed as "Colonel," "Captain" or "General," according to the number of firearms he carries and his record as a marksman. One good way to stop street battles is to fix a heavy punishment against carrying instruments of war.

If you wish to help the deserving destitute now suffering in the rigors of winter and fuel famine, the Provident Association and other organized charities are the best channels through which to work. Beware of the street beggar. He robs you, and the genuinely needy whom you seek to aid, at one and the same time.

Apparently Venezuela means to keep itself before the public indefinitely. To all appearances the demand down there is for fight—possibly for the fun of it. If Castro's government gets a bloody nose, however, it will scream for its Uncle Sam. It's too bad there isn't a reform school for incorrigible petty Powers.

South Carolina must bitterly regret her lack of proud and worthy Democrats of the Wade Hampton type when she contemplates, as successors to the old-time leaders of the State Democracy, such figures as are presented by the two Tillmans now representing her before the world.

The allies are said to be slow in meeting President Castro's plans for arbitration. Perhaps, though, there is some excuse for them. They may be giving Castro ample time to recover from his holiday dance and festivities.

Requisitions for renovation of the Capitol at Jefferson City should include one for cleaning out the lobby in toto and burying the tempters.

RECENT COMMENT.

Mr. Morgan and the Baby.

Saturday Evening Post.

Often in the spring and fall Mr. Morgan leaves his office abruptly, several hours before his usual time, and disappears mysteriously. Some of his clerks wink and all of them wonder. And his partners and the great men of "the street" who need his advice frown and wish "J. P. M." would appreciate what it means to them to have him go off with loose ends of big enterprises hanging every which way.

It would be a very daring—it might be a very mean—thing to do, to follow Mr. Morgan. But let us venture it. His cab takes him to the pier off which his yacht Corsair waits for him. He enters a launch and its steamed swiftly to the yacht. He goes aboard and the Corsair at once sets out—up the East River toward the sound.

It steams steadily for an hour, then puts in at the landing of a summer house—the house of a young married couple who are very near relatives of Mr. Morgan. The great man, who has been traveling alone, disembarks alone and goes up to the house.

In a little bed lies a baby, a near relative of Mr. Morgan's, as near as a grandchild. He wakes the baby up—and the baby at first doesn't fancy being rudely recalled from the very pleasant land of nod to the as yet, for it, not at all pleasnt land of colic, and sticking pins, of poking fingers and "say goo-goo" maniacs. But once its big eyes are opened and it clearly sees who has recalled it, it is delighted. For it recognizes the grandest, most sympathetic, most resourceful, most patient playmate it has discovered on earth thus far. And with wild gurgles of joy and wavings of rosy fists it makes for his mustache, his hair, his necktie, his dignity. Further into this adventure of a money king it would be impertinent to intrude. Suffice it to say that Mr. Morgan drops sixty odd years of his life for the space of about an hour, then returns his exhausted playmate to its nurse and its nap, leaves the house as straightly as he entered it, is steamed back to New York and finishes the day.

Our Consular Service.

William E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald.

The consular service of the United States remains substantially as it was organized in 1856, and is as obsolete as quill pens and blotting sand. Changes have been made in spots, salaries have been increased by personal influence or favoritism and fees have been raised or reduced from time to time without regard to other changes, or the surety of the organization. The salaries were originally fixed upon the expectation that the incumbents would have the benefit of a certain amount of fees to make up what was lacking for necessary expenses, but they were all based upon the cost of living half a century ago, when a dollar would go two or three times as far as now. Certain consulates which were of importance at that time have since lost their consequence, while other posts which were then insignificant now have the largest share of the business and require first-class ability and a considerable allowance for their maintenance.

The development of the consular service has not kept pace with the changing currents and conditions of international trade, but the service has been allowed to drift from year to year, and has been used as a asylum for broken-down politicians as a means of rewarding political activity and partisanship and for the convenience of persons of influence who desire to live abroad for social or family reasons.

Raleigh and the Potato.

What-to-Eat.

It was Sir Walter Raleigh who brought potatoes into Ireland, at the same time he brought the other American product—tobacco. Sir Walter was busily engaged in oppressing the people about Cork, so, naturally, when he planted the potato on his estate at Youghal, near Cork, the people were suspicious of it despite its palatableness. Cobbett cursed the root as being the ruin of Ireland, declaring it a device of Saxon ingenuity brought into their midst to tempt and eventually to weaken them. Sir Walter ate quantities of potatoes himself, before he could assure the people of their harmlessness. Now, with commendable gratitude, the tourist is shown the very spot in the garden where Sir Walter planted the potato root. Close by it is another historical bit of ground; there it is claimed Sir Walter rested under the shade of a tree smoking his first pipe of tobacco when his servant deluged him with a pail of water, under the impression he was on fire.

DOLLY VARDEN COSTUMES PREVAILED AT THE MARX BAL POUDRE PARTY.

MRS. JOHN DOWLING,
Who was Miss Helen Moran, a bride of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Marx gave a unique and pretty bal poudre last night to 150 young persons at Mahler's. Nearly all the guests came in Dolly Varden costume and the girls comformed to the powdered hair feature almost without exception.

Pink and blue, the Dolly Varden colors, were extensively used in the decorations, which were among the prettiest seen at Mahler's this winter. Serpentines of the two colors were used; the gallaries being festooned with smilax and bunches of pink roses, while a smilax curtain and more roses formed a background for the receiving party.

Mr. and Mrs. Marx received, Mrs. Marx wearing white embroidered crepe de Chine, with a bertha of duchess and rose point, and some handsome diamonds on the corsage. The two young ladies who are guests at the Marx residence, Miss Silvia Newburger of New Albany, Ind., and Miss Leda Kuhn of Ogden, Utah, received with the hostess, also Miss Rosalind Mahler. Miss Newburger was in Dolly Varden attire, her costume being a skirt of pink taffeta, with paniers and bodice of blue and pink flowered silk, and a fichu of white lace. Miss Mahler also wore the pretty old-fashioned costume, and Miss Kuhn, a white lace robe. There was no cotillon, but several attractive features were introduced in the dancing, the girls' programmes being hand-painted and decorated with miniatures, to which were attached dainty pink and blue fans of the period.

A supper served in the banquet-room below finished one of the very successfuly dances of the winter among the Columbian Club set.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Dostal celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary last Saturday evening. The evening was spent playing euchre, after which a supper was served. Music and short speeches were rendered by the gentlemen. Messrs. Pesold and Charles Dostal played a piano duet, entitled "Anniversary March," which was composed by Mr. Pesold and dedicated to the host and hostess.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Morton, H. A. Schmidt, W. R. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. George Rinkie, August Holthaus, Mr. and Mrs. George Downs, Emile Boehle, George C. Hessler, Ben Many, Charles B. Harrison and Arnold Pesold.

MRS. GEORGE ENTERTAINS.

Mrs. A. George entertained friends yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 2317 North Broadway, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Reiker. The house was tastefully decorated with ferns and American Beauties. Among the guests who enjoyed the afternoon were:

Mesdames—

John Wempen,	C. Niederbrenner,
J. Nedderhof,	H. Luke,
E. Heibriegel,	J. Reiker, Sr.,
E. Stelnhouser,	C. Oberrieder,
F. George,	Heidel,
J. Suntrop,	C. Seibert,
N. Jungaman,	W. Winters,
F. Reiker,	B. Barby,
C. Hagadom,	Miss Mamie George.

ENTERTAINS WITH MUSIC.

Frank Kienstra of Ferguson, Mo., entertained the K. K. Club at his residence last Saturday evening. Music was rendered by the members of the club, among whom were:

Misses—

Magg'e Kienstra,	Beatrice Carr,
Laura Bergsieke,	Mamie Kirchhoff.
Clara H. Carr,	
Messieurs—	
Frank Kienstra,	Edward Forbes,
John M. Chouquette,	John Kirchhoff,
Alonzo Chouquette,	Lylie Swinhart,
Arthur Wirfs,	Richard M. Berdon.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Invitations have been sent out by the women of St. George's Church for a reception at the parish house on Friday evening of this week, from 8 to 11, to meet the new assistant rector, the Reverend Halsey Woerlein. Acceptances and regrets may be sent to Mrs. Theodore Girard Meier, No. 3908 Washington boulevard.

Mr. Charles R. Schraps, Jr., last Thursday evening gave a stag dinner to a few intimate friends at his new home near Fountain Park. Songs and recitations enlivened the spread, the host giving a laughing song, entitled "I'll Stand by You." Some of those who enjoyed the evening were:

Messieurs—

Wood Jameson,	Carl Olson.
Walker Schraps,	Harry Kaye.
Fred Schulenberg,	S. A. Guilfoyle.
John Thomy of New York,	Paul Schraps.

President Joseph Ramsey's private car on the Wabash will take a large party of St. Louis persons up to Columbia, Mo., tomorrow morning to attend the three days' session of the joint meetings of the Missouri State Historical Society and the Missouri Press Association. Mr. and Mrs. George Markham will go. Mr. Markham will read a paper on "Insurance." Will J. Thornton will talk on the early history of railroads in this State. Ex-Governor Johnson is to be one of the speakers; also Mr. W. H. Lighty and Miss Raby. The private-car party will remain through the session.

Miss Daisy Medley will give a luncheon to-day for Miss Nellie Griswold, who is spending a fortnight in town taking a vacation from her music duties at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

Miss Mary Randolph, granddaughter of Benjamin O'Fallon, is visiting relatives in St. Louis, having come on with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Millken.

The Misses Helen and Anna Ramsey will depart early in February for Europe, sailing with a party of girl friends properly chaperoned.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurence Mauran will go to Palm Beach next week to remain until after Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth W. Cobb will take their departure the last of this week for Palm Beach, where they remain until Mr. Cobb's health is improved. Miss Josephine Cobb will not go South until later.

Miss Mary Reber has gone to Washington, D. C., to visit her brother and sister-in-law, Colonel and Mrs. Samuel Reber.

Miss Dolly Wood of California, Mo., who has been visiting Miss Capelli of Taylor avenue, has returned home.

Mrs. Frank A. Lieneman has returned from a visit to Mrs. Frank P. Corby of Evanston, Ill.

RANKIN, MO.

Jesse Whitaker entertained at a dance and supper Saturday night at his home in Rankin.

Among those present were: George Walkenower, Fred Weisenburg, John Godfrey, Ben Bornes, Frank Whitaker, John Whitaker, Frank Chambers, Sallie Chambers, Maggie Price, J. B. Bredges, R. Bredges, Rosa Price, Tom Price, Minnie Moore, Charles Price, H. G. Powell, L. Carman, W. L. Thurman, George Herzig, W. D. Prine, B. F. Donley, James Price, Elias Richardson, E. B. Stubblefield, W. T. Wilson, George Price, Newton Richardson, William Ozark, Ferd James, Edward Marquitz, Robert Stoker, B. Moore, H. Banerott, E. H. Goss, A. Burgess, G. M. Moore, W. Est, W. A. Hopkins, T. E. Beach, M. Carmody, Richard Winston, David Price, Susie Carman, Maggie Hance, Ada Moore, Cecilia Marquitz, Mamie Godfrey, Mrs. Charles Price, Mrs. John Godfrey, Mrs. William Stubblefield, Annie Stubblefield, Mrs. Jack Hance, Mrs. Manda Jones, Mrs. Ada Whitaker, Mrs. Frank Chambers and Maggie Kuntz.

CHANGES MADE IN HOSPITAL SISTERS AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Franciscan Nurses Will Be Succeeded by Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ.

Sisters of the Franciscan order, who have been in charge of St. Mary's Hospital, East St. Louis, since the institution was founded, fourteen years ago, have been recalled by the mother house in Springfield, Ill. They will depart for Springfield next Monday.

Sisters of the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ, who are in charge of fifteen institutions in the Belleville diocese, will take charge of the hospital.

According to members of the clergy in the Belleville diocese, the recall of the sisters of the Franciscan order at St. Mary's Hospital is the result of friction which started several years ago in Belleville. When the Franciscan Sisters at East St. Louis depart there will be but one institution in the diocese under their charge. This is St Elizabeth's Hospital, Belleville.

Several years ago the congregation of St. Peter's Cathedral, Belleville, disagreed with the Franciscan Sisters at St. Elizabeth's Hospital about the manner in which the institution was conducted.

The hospital was built by contributions and was considered the property of the parish, although the sisters had given much to it. The matter was finally taken to the ecclesiastical court, which decided that the sisters should remain in charge of the hospital, but that the building and grounds were the property of the parish.

At that time members of the Franciscan order were in charge of St. Agnes Orphan Asylum at Belleville. This was a diocesan institution. Several years ago Bishop Janssen purchased Glen Addie, near Belleville, which he converted into St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and transferred the children to that place. At St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Sisters of the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ were put in charge. The Franciscan Sisters departed for their mother house at Springfield.

Bishop Janssen has secured for St. Mary's Hospital Sister Katherine, who was sister superior at St. Agnes Infirmary at Belleville. Sister Lydie, second in charge at St. Agnes, will take Sister Katherine's place. The assistant sisters have been sent to East St. Louis from Fort Wayne, Ind., the home of the mother house.

Of Interest to the Southwest.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Representative Pierce of Tennessee to-day called at the Post-Office Department, and was informed by Superintendent Machen that the pending sixty-odd applications for the rural-delivery service in Obion County would be granted April 1. This will give Obion County a complete rural-delivery service. Mr. Pierce said he also expects favorable action in the near future on all the other pending applications.

Representative Snodgrass of Tennessee to-day called at the Post-Office Department and filed with that department five petitions for rural-free-delivery service in Putnam and Sumner counties.

Representative Brownlow of Tennessee to-day introduced a bill for the disposition of the school lands of Oklahoma.

Representative Patterson of Tennessee introduced a bill to prevent combinations of corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

William A. Richards, Wyoming, now assistant Commissioner, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office.

John P. Fimple of Ohio, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Navy—Commander Charles W. Rae, to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander John R. Barton to be Commander.

Army—Promotions: Lieutenant Colonel Samuel M. Swigert, Ninth Cavalry, to be Colonel; Major Edward A. Godwin, Tenth Cavalry, to be a Lieutenant Commander.

LANHAM TAKES THE OATH AS GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

Brilliant Ceremonies Mark Inauguration—Constitutional Revision Is Advocated in Legislature.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 20.—Surrounded by 15,000 citizens of Texas, consisting of the members of the Legislature, statesmen, State officials and ladies, S. W. T. Lanham and George D. Neal were to-day officially inaugurated Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively.

The same Bible which had been used to inaugurate all of the former Governors of Texas was brought into use to administer the oaths. In presenting Governor Lanham, retiring Governor Sayers paid the former's record a high tribute, saying that he earnestly prayed that heaven's richest benedictions might continually fall upon the State during Governor Lanham's term of office.

Governor Lanham then, in a clear voice, delivered his inaugural address. He paid high compliments to the retiring Governor, in referring to Governor Sayers, after commending his valuable services to the State during his term of office, he said: "I know this generous audience will indulge me to say that he and I belong to a generation now rapidly passing away. We represent and have been associated with times and scenes that are fading, and traditions to those who have come after in the later years."

During the two hours preceding the inaugural ceremonies, the House and Senate transacted much business. About twenty bills and resolutions were introduced. A joint resolution was introduced in both branches providing for calling of a convention to frame a new constitution for Texas. It also provides that the members of the convention shall take an oath that the railroad commission nor the two homestead clauses shall be disturbed.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Henderson, providing for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the office of County Judge and otherwise making radical changes in the judiciary.

The crowning feature of the inaugural ceremonies was the inaugural ball to-night in honor of Governor and Mrs. Lanham. In the Senate chamber an official reception was held before the ball commenced. Fully 10,000 persons were present at the ball, which opened at 10:30 with the grand march, led by Governor and Mrs. Lanham, the State officials and other distinguished guests from all over the State. The hall of the House of Representatives was brilliantly illuminated.

The city is thronged to-night with fully 15,000 visitors, the hotels being unable to give accommodations to all.

FASHION IDEA FROM FRANCE.

Thoroughly water-proof, this cravenette treated cloth suit is attractive in every de-

tail. Plain but fetching, it is just the thing for wet-weather wear. Its sole triming consists in velvet bands and a row of fancy buttons. The hat that tops is a dainty little turban, simply trimmed.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, January 22, 1878.

Mr. Messnier, the architect, complained that the methods of killing dogs at the city pound were inhumane. He suggested that the canines be either drowned or asphyxiated.

The Academy of Sciences met, Doctor George Engelman presiding, and discussed the cause of the extremely mild winter weather. W. H. Pulsifer was named as the chairman of the Library Committee.

Corner Stone Lodge of Masons installed Henry Seckerman as master, to succeed Zadoc Adler, who received a handsome jewel of the order, presented by Henry McGrindley on behalf of the lodge.

Sylvester Waterhouse delivered a lecture at Washington University on the proposed Mississippi River improvements.

Stockholders of the Keokuk Northern Packet Line ordered that the sale of liquor on their boats be discontinued.

Richard Dunn of No. 113 South Tenth street was struck on the head by a brick which came from an undiscovered source while the victim was walking along Market street.

John H. Jennings, by his will filed for probate, left his dry goods store, at No. 1905 Broadway, to his three brothers.

Joaquin Miller's play, the "Danites," was presented at De Bar's Opera-house. In the cast were McKee Rankin, Kitty Blanchard, Louis Aldrich and Emma Maddern.

The Eclectic Medical College closed its fifth annual session at No. 1100 North Market street. Among those who took part in the commencement exercises were Miss Eugenia Dussuchal, Mrs. Belle Davis, Professor G. H. Field, Doctor S. Spore and Professor L. H. Washburn.

Captain D. M. Brady tested the boilers on the steamer Kehlor.

William Druhe was awarded a contract to supply the city with lumber.

William Adam Lynch, the oldest undertaker in St. Louis, who had served a few days before at the funeral of Judge Wilson Primm, died at his home, No. 825 South Eighth street. He left a wife, two sons, sixteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren, all living in this city, where he came to reside in 1819. His first wife was Miss Catherine Saucier, and after her death he married her sister, Mrs. Theresa Evans.